Mr. JULIAN ALLEN called the meeting to order,

md nominated for Chairman,
The Hon. John P. Halk, who was received with enthusiastic applause.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers, The following gentlemen were then elected officers, and such of them as were present took their seats:

Vice President:—Hon. Charles Summer. Horzes Greeley, Prof. J. Escalonne, Capt. J. M. Turcer, A. Restowski, Hom. W. H. Seward, Rev. H. W. Beccher, Colonel Forbes. John Jav. Hon. Sim Houston. Dr. L. Izpaczek, W. C. Bryant, Hon. Salmon Charle, Hon. Charles King.

Secretaries—John McMullen, Hon. James Brooks,

Dana, Esq. E. Wyszynski.

The Chairman (the Hon. John P. Hale) then addressed the meeting.

dressed the meeting. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-FELLOW-CITIZENS: For I address you as fellow-citizens in the spirit of the apostle, who says that "he is not a Jew who is one

Taddress you as fellow-citizens in the spirit of the apostle, who says that "he is not a Jew who is one "outwardly"; and so I say, he is not an American who is one outwardly—and that is not patriotism which consists in outward manifestations, but in the beart. [Cheers] I would be glad if, this evening, I could say the few words that will full from my lips in a language that you might all perfectly understand and appreciate, but since the day of Pentecest that in racle has not been witnessed, but I will speak language which is universal the world over, though its vernscular expression may not always be the same; I will speak the language of the heart, if I say nothing cles [Applause] We have assembled to night, my friends, to commemorate an important event in the history of liberty; an event, however, which entitles itself to our regard rather by the generous purposes which gave it birth than the succuss which it achieved. But it may appear, upon a more searching examination than it has been customary to give to the Polish Revolution of 1150, that there was really more success attained than is generally credited. It is true that no permanent or sourcal good resulted therefrom to the nation; but, on the other, hand the work of despotism was more thoroughly completed by the oppr-ssorsh in it had ever been before. But, before we pass in I ludgment upon that transaction, or apon any event connected with the eras of liberty or human freedom, we should extend our vision from the local theater upon which it is enacted, to the precise period of time in which it occurred to distant climes and future times. We may then fini that despotism has not already secured an enduring triumph, when the hosts of liberty have been overthrown in battle, and the leaders of revolution beheaded or banished. It may appear that through the examples of their constancy and courage the same generous impulse has been implanted in some minds. or banished. It may appear that through the examples of their constancy and courage the same generous impulse has been implauted in some mieds, that, stimulated by their example, may, under more favorable circumstances, renew the struggle, and secure a victory which, but for preceding efforts, unsuccessful at the time though they may have been, would never have been obtained. Who at this day can tell how much we are indebted for what of constitutional liberty we coloy in our own land to the patriotic efforts of those Englishmen who, instead of attaining what they aimed at in the day in which they lived, only secured for themselves a public execution? But there is this encouraging consideration: the whole race is progressing. Nothing is ever lost. National wealth, individual intellect, and actional liberty is but the aggregate of individual wealth, individual intellect, and individual liberty. Whoseever, therefore in the reflections of his own

ever lost. National wealth, national intellect, and national liberty is but the aggregate of individual wealth, individual intellect, and individual liberty. Whosoever, therefore in the reflections of his own heart, should emancipate but himself from the thraldom of prejudice, break away from the tyranny of public opinion, and pitch the tent of his habitation on the broad fields of free thought, over which no shadow of despotism ever casts useff, will do much to increase that force with which the great contest of liberty against despotism is to be frught in the eworld. [Cheers] And, my friends, the first condition of this individual elevation, by which in the end nations are to be benefited, is to be found, in the first place, in free thought. The mind must be free—free to expand, and free to expatiate—free to go out on the wings of imagination to the remotest verge of creation—free to ascend, with reverential curlouity, to the Throne of Heaven itself.

And this great book of free thought, the first and indisturable condition of liberty, is but half enjoyed without another, and that one is free speech. [Lond cheers.] Free thought and free speech are the moral levers by which the world is to be moved. The mind that, by patient analysis and persevering effort, has overcome the obstacles that opposed to a ward march, must be free to communicate its thoughts to those that are around him, so that society may be benefitted, and the great aggregate of human virtue and human knowledge increased, and the individual not live in vain. And, my friends I would be false to my convictions, false to the proprieties of this place, false to the occasion, and false to the hour, if I did not say that there is another element of individual energe for the respectance over kings and governments. [Loud cheers.] That man has but a poor appreciation of what he owes to himself, and what he owes to bring to the regeneration of the community of which he

al excellence is national strength. [The orator was bere interruped by the entrance of the American and other flags which were greeted with enthusiastic applance.] I was saying, my friends, continued Mr. Hale, that individual excellence was national strength.

Hale, that individual excellence was national strength. He, then, that cultivates pure affections, cherishes high purposes of action, and governs his own conduct by fixed and inflexible integrity at the same time, brings the most valued offerings to the altar of his country. There was an epoch in the history of Athens (and my ancient history is almost too rasty for me to venture upon it, but I think the incident is sufficiently well impressed upon my memory to give the particulars, and to illustrate the idea which I am endeavoring to show.) there was an epoch in the his-

pyre, when the Revolutionists came to her resons. | too, shall return to produce their effects. [Cheers.]

to conclusion, lot me give you can simile exhautation. You will resolicest the following insident of models in the polynomial for the following insident of models in the polynomial forms as inside the history: When Nepoleon was alreading the armies of City of Collo, the solidier, when the governments of the following and astoniched as they remain a sight will be promised the Pyramide—those gipsatic meanments of the following and astoniched as they remain a sight will be promised to the summants of the following and astoniched as they remain that had so long slambered with the dead, Napoleen exizing the opportunity rode before the troops, and with a countenance glowing with an instead of the rising sun, and carlained "Saldiera, from the "summit of those permains forty centuries long" the control of the control of the property controls out the control of the program of the control of the control

P. Chase and the Hon. Charles Sumner, which we give below, were floudly applauded:

Gentleman: Accept my thanks for your invitation to attend the ce chariton of the Bth anniversary of the late revolutionary struggle in Poland. I ragare that I cannot be present every true-hearted lover of liberry most archaetly with. The came of Freduce, in its principles, is the common came of all who desire the advancement of our race. These who weak the enfunchiement and elevation of man through the application of these principles, though in allieunt lands, and under differing circumstances, must necessarily sympathic cardially with each other, and show desired year objection may be preschicated and wice.

each other, and show desirestly cooperate, where cooperation may be possibleable and wise.

In my judement the best service which Americans can at this time render to the cause of Universal Liberty, is to redeem our own national character from the represent of Siavery and thus clier to the world a noble example of a pure and consistent democracy. That work accomplished, American sumpathy with European puriotism will be something better than empty profession; and American cooperation, when the fitting occasion shell arise, will not be wander.

With great respect, yours truly.

S. P. CHASZ.

F. Kiczman, A. Reszewki, Esque, and others.

F. Kiczmen. A. Razzewki, Esque, and others.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

To Col. Forders—My Dear Sir: It is not in my power to be in New York on the evening of your proposed meeting. If any word of mine could serve the cause of Foliah Liberty, I should feel a pang in not uttering it.

If must that, at least, the friends of Liberty in Europe will learn that it is impossible to love liberty by shore, and that he only can truly serve her abroad who slos serves her at home, that he who vindicates Slavery here at home, cannot shirtfully and consistently maintain Liberty abroad. Certain efforts in certain quarters bring to mind the exclamation of Dr. Johnson: "How is it that we heat the londest polys for Liberty among the drivers of neurons." Believe up, Dear Sir.

HOBACE GREELEY was introduced by the Chairmann and the foliant of the convergence of whatever

man as the friend of the oppressed, of whatever clime and whatever color. He was received with lend applause. Latterly, he said, he had been called cline and whatever color. He was received with loud applause. Latterly, he said, he had been called by some a friend of Russia, because he had failed to express unqualified admiration for the western powers. But this did not trouble him, and he could not express, for he did not feel any sympathy with the motives which actuated them in the present war against Russia. He had no sympathy with maintaining the old worn out "balance of power," and little did it matter, in his mind, whether the Tarks were driven out now or a century hence; for no one believed they could long remain a power in Europe. He felt no sympathy with any party in this arruggle, and he had expressed none. [Cheers.] When the Franch despot and British diplomatists should—fluding that otherwise the war would end disastrously to them—speak the word which would bid Poland, Hungary and Haly arouse, then, indeed, would the war be one with which he could sympathize. [Lond applause] Napoleon I, had perished upon the rock of St. Helens, because he had trodden down the spirit of popular liberty. Little men might read their owa fate in the fight of his history. In vain might the allies carry their fleets and their armies into the East, unless they carry the spirit of Liberty also. Let them but speak the words that would make Poland, Hungary and Haly live again, and then they would bring against Russia the only nower expable of coning with her—the power of Revolution and Liberty against Despotism. [Cheers.] Until they allied themselves with the principle of Liberty nothing but detant awaited them. It was under the wells of Warsaw, not of Sevastopol, that the power of Russia was to be shaken. That truth which the warning voice of Koesuth had failed to teach them, disasters in the Crimes would soon force upon their attention, and they would see the necessity of calling up the Genius of Liberty to their aid. List the exiles wait, then, patiently for that time, which assuredly would come, and waste none of their blood in the present struggle: but wait for the t

cratic Society of citizens of the United States of America, appointing delegates to represent them. Col. Fornzs was then introduced, and read the fol-ADDRESS of the American Citizens and Political Ref-

ADDRESS of the American Citizens and Potitical Refuges, on the Anaversary of the Polish Revolution—to the European Democracy.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.
BRETHINES: For the sections of the Democrats in
all parts of the world are brethren, whatever he their language
or color—we having met to celebrate the Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Polish Revolution, take this opportunity to address you a few words respecting the great crisis which is now
imminent in Europe.

minent in Europe.
It is our duty to lay plainly before you the real feeling of the opple of the United States in relation to the European strucin minent in Europe.

It is our duty to lay plainly before you the real feeling of the people of the United States in relation to the European straggle for freedom, because it would be highly crimical in us to allow you to be misled by the delusive expectation that the initiative will be taken by the country; for such misseparementations do incalculable mischler, by exciting in the public mind that merely transient enthusians which always subsides into minous discouragement when these hopes are ducovered to be unfounded. No people of Europis bloodid allow themselves to be enersated by looking to the New World for that initiative of invarrection which should come from the resolution and energy of the local population; for while hilly walking for deliverance from alroad, the means necessary for success will be neglected, and the precious moment favorable to action will be permitted to pear, (perhaps never again to return,) and thus the interest of despotians alone will be served.

The American Democray acknowledges the dash of gratitude which it west to Europe for success in the bour of need. The amore of Korchiska, of Lafsyrtte, of Pulsavski, and of the name others who rised their fortunes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular formance and their lives to sustain the principle of popular formance and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular incomes and their lives to sustain the principle of popular inco

turn of the political refugees, in anticipation of the approaching convolution.

It is our dury, furthermore, to inform you that the amount of sympathy likely to be excited in the heeasts of American citizens depends, in a great measure, upon the character of the movement—for it, as was the case in 1848, the people be constituted with the deductive rounders of the troudshermor reyal despots, who conceded to the nations the semblar or of constitutions, while they preserved their thronest, and held is their hands the prime of corruption and the sword of power, then, truly, will Americans asy that it would be werest than useful. It is the more becausary, Brethren, to direct your attention to this point, since the Governments of Europe, which are now at war with Russia, have already made certain ambiguous and deceptive alludings to the possible reconstruction of the Polish section. Research Private and Brethren this is a more balletically.

Atkens (and my ancient history is almost too rusty for me to venture upon it, but I think the incident is sufficiently well impressed upon my memory to give the particulars, and to illustrate the idea which I am endeavoring to show,) there was an epoch in the history of Athens, when her armies were everthrown in battle, her walls battered down by the enemy, and her very citadel demolished. To the eye, all that ever existed of Athens was gone—her armies scattered, her walls demolished, her city laid low, and her amfortunate citizens driven wanderers over the face of the earth; but still Athens was not overcome—and why? Because every one of her sacred sons carried in his own breast with invincible courage, the indexible purpose, and determined resolution that she should yet live, and the heart of every citizen was a citadel in which the strength of the Republic existed, and so it was, my friends, with every nation in all-coming time. [Cheers.] And national strength consists not in walled towers, in fortified places, or in navice, or in armies, but it exists in the courage, the virtue, the resolution, and the fixed purpose of her children. [Cheers.] Am I then asked to night, is there a fisture for Poland? Is there a future for Hungary, and, there is a future for every nation that has the faith to say it, and the energy to command it. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the author of our holy religion, when he announced to John that the Kingdom of God within you, declared the great Eternal and all pervading truth. I say to the exiled sons of Poland, and of Hungary, if Poland or Hungary lives, she lives within sow [cheers.] and the regeneration that is in store for hum must some from their sons, or from no where. [Renewed cheers.] But, my friends, the past is not lost-not lost. In the Apocalystic vision of the Apoetle John upon the Island of Palmos, when he looked with unbelonded gaze upon the Throne of Eternity, he beheld before the Throne, stands & day, every prayer of piety—But, as also before the Throne, guarded in the E s of Governments which have already so crucily be-ind maittrated you.

Out carching far back in the pages of history, which aftreved and instituated you.

Without searching far back in the pages of history, which at four a searching far back in the pages of history, which at four a search of the contemplate for a learnering let us contemplate its events on the contemplate of the cont

the Cossels aggressors be checked and the populations of En-rope may employ repose.

People of Paland-You have seen your dear country desolated, your pairtots betchered your nationality crashed through the accused strife between a pirastet oy our throne-summined that reyaltr has been your huns, and that the only antidote is the Republic Combider every men as insance or worse-who should counsel the acceptance of a compact with the enemy who

counsel the acceptance of a compact with the enemy who relied you. People of Germany—remember the duplicity and cuoidity of your princes and average your martyred letchers. Prevent the Prusian and Austrian despots from using your routh for their architosus projects in Polond. Hungary and Isaly, You where never acquire your own instinuality and effect the frontier lines which so always the great German nation into so wanty polity. States, till Poland, it impacts and firstly be free: then joined in both-cheed will you establish a mighty and happy Germanic republic.

States, 111 Tourist, and the provided and the provided and the provided and provided and provided and the pr

he Libertles and Nationalities of Europe, and then to consideration their violate featurelies. Water classes the conduct of your relevance, or you will have to be wait the apachy with which you regard the unmanement of your foreign policy. And lastly to you An ericans! we say: Behold not with indifference this subject. Reflect that if Russia humble France and England, or if France and England lower the pide of Russia—gour term comes next. Your prospective-your very existence depends upon the victory of the Provite, and the establishment of England in Angles in School Comments.

ishment of Exponencesian in Europe.

On motion, the address was adopted unanimously.

Mr. W. Cedrowers addressed the meeting in the
Polish language. He was followed by

Polish language. He was followed by

Prof. Foarset, who spoke in Italian. His address
was as follows:

The seassibation perpetrated by the three Northern
powers against the Polish nationality remains yet unpursished. You artempted to avonge the deed twentyfour years ago, and this evening we are assembled to
celebrate the Anniversary of the first blow struck,
though your heroic and glorious efforts were not successful, and have left many mournful recollections.
The few of the combatane who survived that defeat
have come to these shores to shed tears and scatter
flowers on the tomb of Polish nationality. The sympathy of all who short iniquity is with them—of all
who have patriot hearts within their bressts. This
evening you'ree around you many sons of America
and of other countries whose banners are entwined
in yours as a protest against the wrong which has
been indicted, and an earnest of assistance to your
cause, when the day shall come for renswing the conflict. Recollect that if the despots hate you, so much
the more do the people esteem you, and the suffering
you have endured increases so much the more the
love all patriots bear you. Your nationality, they
said, diplomatically speaking, was destroyed. Yet
the succeeding generation of Poles, proving the falsehood of the assertion, live and multiply. You, who
have survived the misfortunes of the revolution, are
the teachers of the new generation. After so many
years of exile and misfortune, show the world that you
do not despair of your country's cause. This persaverance, this faith, this fervent love of country, will
be a stimulant and an example to your fellow countrymen at home. Thus you will you create new legions,
ready to march with you to the battle-field. You
have eclebrated this Anniversary in years more barren
of hope than the present, as I well recollect. Prof. Forrstt, who speke in Italian. His address ready to march with you to the battle-field. You have celebrated this Anniversary in years more barren of hope than the present, as I well recollect. Then Order reigned—that is to say. Despotism reposed tranquilly on her spoils, and on the enslaved people, wraptin a lethargic sicep. But the present year is the precursor of great events, which will probably prove fatal to our and to your tyrants. This any man can see who can read in the book of experience. Those same Powers which so infamoually betrayed and made a traffic of you—those same Powers are now arms. a traffic of you—those same Powers are now armed for war. Russia has actually commenced the contest for supremacy. Austria cowardly vacultates and be-trays. Prussia is devoted to the interests of the Czar. for supremacy. Austria cowardly vacillates and betrays. Prursia is devoted to the interests of the Czw. Each Despot trembles, lest he should lose his portion of the ill-gotten spoils of Poland. With a view to lull you into inaction, they whisper delusive hints of some future restoration of your nationality! To this point they will probably never come—but it appears inevitable that Austria and Prussia must finally lay aside the mask, either before the Northern Bear, or before the Western Wolves. So soon as the die is cast, that calamitous scourge war will invade your country, afflicting and impoverishing all Europe. The very thought would be terrible were it not that the oppressed people can redeem themselves only through the baptism of blood. Such has been the history of all nations—so was it in America where we now live. Soon some one or another of the Powers will find it expedient to favor the recovery of your lost naell nations—so was it in America where we now live. Soon some one or another of the Powers will find it expedient to favor the recovery of your lost nationality—and then will the revolution instantly communicate to Hungary, Italy, and Germany, in which countries, the moral revolution has already been accomplished, the facts of less prove this—all that is required is to direct the struggle in accordance with the exprience of the past. Oh Poles! you will not fail to do your duty on this occasion. In your desolate pilgrimage of exile, you have fought for the cause of Liberty in every country—especially in Italy. Milan, Venire, Rome, renember the valiant Polish companies which fought side by side with the Italians. We have a grateful recollection of these acts, and the Italians, in the hour of conflict in Poland, will be with you. We will all be united, Hungarians, Poles, Germans, French, Italians—all. Our misfortances have been mutual—so shall be our exite—let our hearts be moved by feelings of brotherly love—let us dry our tears, and swear to stand by each other.

Prof. Escatosse was introduced, and spoke at some length, but in English so broken as not to be easily understood. Finding that the patience of his hearers became exhausted before his manuscript, he

bowed good-humoredly, and retired. Mr. A. Raszewski followed in a brief address in the French language.

The CHAIRMAN said that in the absence of the Rev.

Henry Ward Beecher and the Rev. Dr. Chapin, who were prevented from attending, he would introduce Mr. John McMullen.

Mr. McMullen was received with applause. He

said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: For my part I know few speciacles in all the world more interesting than this at
which we are now present. As the year rolls round
and brings with it the season of our own Thanksgiving, when, throughout this broad land, with bendelkness and grateful hearts, we offer up our solemn
thanks to the Giver of all Good who has vouchsafel
to us the privilege of sitting down in peace and quietness to enjoy a heart-warming feast beneath the shelter of the tree of Freedom that rises strongly from
the earth, and spreads its geodly branches iar and
wide around; at this same season of the year, in
every corner of the earth, the scattered sons of Poland, by twenties and by tens—nay, even by twos
and threes—turn with grave faces from the festal
board, or from the wearing, wearying toil that gives
their daily breat, and gathor together to offer up their

general lethersy was created during which it was with reason caperted by the reaction that the liberal cause might fall an easy pay to its designing adversaries; and larly what that prior was reached, from and fault, united head in hand, dealing the reached from and fault, united head in hand, dealing the designing of the poor, unfriending the reached from a Burder, will you arise and repear and that will may at the head strings of the proof, unfriending the results of the poor will reach a thing of the caperted by the reached from the poor of the poor, unfriending the poor of the poor o ed erfle can at all weaken, much less desirer, their deep, deep love for her who now lies torn and bleading, bruised and wounded beneath the brutal heel of the deepotic Car. Theirer such mighty love as this I bow in reversence, and must yield the highest house to the lead that could inspire a sentiment like this, as well as to the men that feel it. I recolvet, Sir to have seen in France a herel with this inscription above the deor, "An Courage Matheuraux. To understand the conservated. beside the barber, the artist beside the shoemaker, the teacher of languages beside the porter, the chamist and the man of science beside him who sares his daily bread by the hard labor of his toiling hands. Is any one ignorant of reading and of writing! Has tanght these radiments of learning. Does he wish to study geography? There are maps, and you may be sure the finger often points to Polsand. There also are some books in Pollsh, the fragmants of once comfortable libraries saved from the fearful wreck, or centered volumes purchased with the few coppers that a severe economy has taken from their hard won earnings. By the help of these, occasionally all correcting cares and anxious thoughts are fulled to momentary rest as the historic page tells of the rout of "the turbaned Turk,"

"When Sobiesi issued his pride

mentary rest as the historic page tells of the rout of "the turbaned Turk,"

"When Schiesh is med his pride in the rout of the rout of the turbaned Turk,"

"When Schiesh is med his pride in the Polish set the mental panels and panels as the pride of of those mere glorious and more recent days when the Polish set themen moved down the Russian ranks. Thus, with study, with reading, and with conversation, they while away the evening hours, sharing their joys and sorrows, the strong supporting the weak, the wise giving counsel to the ignorant, that they may rise again upon the morrow, refreshed in mit d as well as body, and ready to toll on. This is true brotherhood! This is true Democracy! This is true Christianity! Honor, then! high honor! to the Polish exiles of New-York, and of every lead benefit the sun. Yes, poor and struggling, but noble and high-minded men, persevero if need be even unto the bitter end, and let your coasolution, even in Sying, be those words of one of the noblest and truest friends of freedom:

dying, he these words of our friends of freedom:

"Troth, emaled to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of ited are here.
But Ziror, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers. Yes, though then lie upon the dust, While they who helped thee fly in fear, Bile full of hope and manly trust, Like those who full in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield Another hand the standard ware: Till from the trampet's menth is peaked. The blast of tramph o'er thy grave.

The high object for which you are now striving may not be attained while you live; before that glorious sunshine comes your eyes may be closed in death; but you will sleep a tranquil sleep, "where the wicked "cease from troubling, and where the weavy are at

"cease from troubling, and where the weary are at "cease from troubling, and where the weary are at "rest:"

"The sears that embitier the pure spirit's biles Shall be pearls in the crown of the ablest."

and your memories shall be emshrined in all hearts with the memories of those who suffered at Valley Forge, and who disbanded uppaid without a murmur, from their last gathering at Newburgh, to labor for their bread, as you are doing content with the convocations of duty done. There are those who smile and those who laugh at your meetings and your speeches. So the Austrians laughed when the three men of Uri met upon the mountain-side to talk of freedom; yet the rushing avaisanche brought and such horror to their hearts as did these very men they laughed at when they broke through their biddest ranks, and scattered their noblest knights in shameful death around, or still more shameful flight. So laughed the British at the half fed, half-clothed troops at Valley Forge, and at the speeches made in Congress: but who has the right to laugh now? Think not that hoaven is so high that God cannot hear your prayers. Think not that tyranny and wrong shall rale the earth forever. The eye of faith can penetrate the dark veil of the future, and see the shining of that glorious light that shill, sooner or later, wran the whole world in its beams. When the lonsest and unrefinding citizen shall quietly pursue has labor and ho man shall rob him of his earnings. the shining of that glorious high that shift, some of later, wrap the whole world in its beams. When the honest and uneffending citizen shall quietly pursue his labor, and ho man shall rob him of his earnings, there shall be more to make him afraid. It may not come in our day, but come it will, when man, erect and free o'er all the earth, shall own no other master than an enlightened conscience, obey no laws but those he has nided to create, and know no king but God.

M. Migrat Tolor spoke in Spanish as follows: CURANS: I feel proud, and methinks the same senti-ment prevails among you, on seeing that the banner of our Atheneum and the flag of Free Cuba are entwined this evening with other noble ensigns of De-monacy and liberty, to decorate the hall in which they celebrate the Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of the Libgrating Polish Revolution—that grand drama whose curtain was raised in Warsaw on the night of the 29th curtain was raised in Waraaw on the night of the 29th of November, 1830; which hung upon the glorious scenes on the banks of the Vistala and the fields of Warsaw, and fell again upon Warsaw on the 5th of September, 1831, like a shroud upon the hearse of liberty, murdered by the executioners of the Rassian Autocrat. The epilogue of that drama is well known to us all; it is still being performed in the Rassian dungeons and the frozen wilds of Siberia. The Poles who this evening congregate here are also a band of exiles that from foreign and remote shores turn their eyes to that dear fatheriand for whose sake they have shed their blood and sacrificed their dearest interests, and they see her still enslaved, and still they have to lament great entrages, and to mourn at the remembrance of illustrious victims that cry for revenge hefore God and men. Twenty four years of hard struggle, misfortures, sacrifices, and sufferings of all kinds, have not been enough to slacken the fire of their enthusiasm, nor lessen the fervor of their devotion to the holy cause of the people; and now, on hearing the rumer of the tempest that agitates Earope, and the sppalling toesin that announces the hour of the struggle between the oppressors and the oppressor shall not die in Warsaw,—their Fatherland is still allive, and shall be free! Yes, Poland shall be froe, as free shall be all those peoples that now groan under the fron hand of despots. The signals of the heavens shall not prove deceitful they have been observed, one after another, during this last decade the great three-tailed comet of the Anglo Fracco-Turkish siliance has made its appearance in the East, and it will finally faveep away from over the face of the earth, scepters, crowns, and tiars.

The speaker, after addressing to the Cubans some remarks in regard to the necessity of immediate action, thus continued: it would be a great shame for us to rise from the couch of Slavery when all the other people will be aiready sitting at the Banquet of Liberty. The watchword of our of November, 1830; which hung upon the glorious scenes on the banks of the Vistala and the fields of

clars and description of persons who may be destitute of them. To these who can afferd to pay for them they are sold at cost prices, "where the person is too poor, or is unwilling to buy, they are given freely. The system of distribution confoundates the visitation and supply through the various committees and arents of the Society, the resident population of the City, from the Bestery to Harlem River, of the intracts of humans, charitable, and crimical institutions, the Sunday schools, hotels, the soldiers and salors, of the military and naval posts of the vicinity, the scames of the vessels coming to and going from this port, and the congrants from all parts of world who arrive in this City. Among the resident population, Mr. Alexander Watson, who in years past went from house to house through the City, and has again commenced the same round, has been eminently successful. During the past six months he has been through the Fifth and Eighth Werds, visiting 10,116 families. Cit these 1,202 (12.1.5 per cent.) or about one cessful. During the past six months he has been through the Fifth and Explan Words, visiting 10.118 families. Of these 1,202 (12.15 per cent.) or about one out of every eight families, were found destinate of the Scriptures, 25 families possessed them only in part, and 313 refused to receive a copy of the Bible. Dol families were left unsuppined, cheely because no member was able to read. 465 families are supplied gratuitously, and 148 by sale. The amount received by sales was \$105 78. The cost of the gratuitous and sent gratuitous distributions was \$400.40. Mr. Watson distributed altogether 2,072. He remarks in contrast to his visit in 1849, "there exists in those "Wards a slight increase of destitution, arising, it "world seem, from the addition of families not only destitute of, but unable to read the Bible." The report referred to the almost invariable refusal of Roman Cathedics to receive the Bible because it was not the Douay version. The late street-preaching disturbances and political excitements made the distribution among this class more difficult; but by perseverance and temperate argument, the agents of the Society say thay are getting the better of the blind prejudice of the Cathelic poor.

Mr. Gountimas, the agent among the German and French population, has visited 8,312 families, and distributed Bibles and Testamouts amounting in all to 2,255 copies—of which 321 were said, and the remainder given away. Among this class, 357 families refused to receive a Bible—the proportion of refusals being one family in eight there was, however, among this same class a greater proportion whose circumstances enabled them to purchase the Scriptures.

The hotels have received 508 Bibles; and in the

circumstances enabled them to purchase the Scriptures.

The hotels have received 508 Bibles; and in the Sucday and Industrial Schools 2 239 Bibles and 2,341 Testaments were distributed. To the hospitals, and other charitable institutions of the Circ including those under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the prisons in the Circ and at Blackwell's Island, 1,191 Testaments and 1 204 Bibles have been distributed, chiefly under the direction of Mr. Smyth, one of the emigrant agents. Through the species of the Tract Missions, and the clerky, and the local Committees in the different Wards, a further distribution of 1,817 volumes has been made. To the soldiers and sailors of the military and naval posts in this vicinity 509 Bibles and 230 Testaments have been given.

From Nov. 1, 1853, to the same date this year.

posts in this vicinity 509 Bibles and 250 Testaments have been given.

From Nov. 1, 1853, to the same date this year 322,800 immigrants arrived in this City; to these 485 Bibles and 10,776 Testaments were given. 1,600 testaments in the French, German and English languages were also put on board of outward-bound emigrant ships. Mr. Pierson, the marine agent of the Society, has also supplied 120 new vessels with Bibles for the cabin and forceastle. The total number distributed by that gentlemsn among the passengers amounts to 23,535 volumes. The aggregate of all these distributed is 50,901 volumes, of which 9,571 were Bibles, and 41,330 were Testaments. The receipts of the Society from all sources were \$14,377 80. After all cebts had been paid a surplus of \$3,000 remained in the treasury, which has been handed over to the American Bible Society, to aid in its great objects.

objects.
After the rending of the Report and the singing of a hymn the Rev. Dr. HEWHIT, of Bridgeport, Coon., as dressed the assemblege, setting form the benefits to be derived from an excessive distribution of the

He was followed by stantinople.—He said Mohammedars, Greeks, and Armenians of the Levant offered a new and extensive field for the dissemination of the Scriptures. The difficulties that lie in the way of convincing the Musdifficulties that lie in the way of convincing the Mus-suiman of the value of the Bible he thought were rather fectitious than real. In the main, he receives the morality of the Bible—the essence of the Koran being but little different from that of the Pentasualt. In proof of this he read the call of the Meslem to Prayer. He contended that their theology enjoined even greater reverence for the Divine Being, and His injunctions than that of either the Jew or the Chris-tian. In the moral influence of the Koran upon that exercised by the moral precepts of the Bible upon the Christian. In accepting the Bible, the Mussulman tien. In the moral influence of the Royan upon tas Mussulman the speaker gave it precedence over that exercised by the moral precepts of the Bible upon the Christian. In accepting the Bible, the Mussulman must resource his spiritual and civil guide. Herein lies the difficulty of supplanting the Koran with the Bible, but he believed that the intelligent portion of Turkey were rapidly becoming convinced that if they would exist as a nation, beside Christian nations, they must follow their example, at least civilly, if not spiritually. Good Turkish versions of the Bible are sold freely and unrestrictedly in the streets of Constantinaple, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing. Speaking of the extent of country thrown open to the dissemination of the Bible, the speaker quoted the observation of a traveler, who had said that "with a knowledge of the Turkish languages, he could "travel without an interpreter from Stamboul to the "Wal's of China." The Ottoman Empire presents a population for the spread of the Bible, in the Turkish and Arabic languages, three times greater than the United States. He concluded by observing that Constantinople offered the best facilities for the establishment of a central depot for the distribution of the Bible in Europe, masmuch as, unlike usighboring cities, no ecclesiastical surveillance checks the spread of the Gospel.

The Rey Mr. Theoryton, of Pourhkeensie, followed.

of the Gospel.

The Rev. Mr. Thomrson, of Poughkeepsie, followed in a brief address, in behalf of the Society. After a collection, the Doxology and benediction,

After adjournment, the following officers Atter adjournment, the following officers were elected for the coming year: E. W. Kingsley, President: Henry Ide, J. W. Underhill, H. G. DeForrest, D. J. Steward, Jos. Graydon, John W. Scott, Vice-Presidents: Wm. Allen Butler, Jss. C. Holden, Secretaries; Henry Olmstead, Treasurer; and a Board of Manager.

THE WILLIAMSEURGH RIOTS.

MEETING IN BEHALP OF THE PAMILIES OF AMERI-CAN CITIZENS KILLED IN THE LATE WILLIAMS-TURGH RIOTS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, for the above purpose, was held last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, which was nearly filled at 25 cents per ticket. The Hon. JAMES HARPER, Ex-Mayor, presided. A military band was in attendance and played several national airs. The tribune was hung with the American colors, draped in mourning. The Waldense Guard was in attendance in full uniform. Professor Sweetman was the first speaker. He

was received with loud applause, and spoke at con-siderable length. His first observations applied to the argument that the prescription aimed at by the was received with load appliance, and spoke at considerations. The first coherent constitutions applied to the structure of the construction of the coherence o

the Sepublic, unless a strong American feeling were evoked to rebuke and chastise the evil altempt and those whose industrice sought to perpetrate it. The voices of to day are the cohoes of the Revolution, and they will never be hunted till true Americanism in Americanhall alvee prevail. [Enthusiastic applause.] The band played "Hail Columbia."

Professor W. H. OAKLEY sung a comic song on the

revolution. Hon. Enastus Brooks spoke next. He said, that

es be who putterh vinegar ou siter, or taketh away a garment in winter, so is he who singeth sons to a garment in winter, so is he who singeth sons to a heavy heart. He desired not to make any uncharitable remark on any one. He congratulated the elitizens for the proper manner to which they had gried to remedy a grievance by an appeal to the law, which are by which is the first duty of every clitzen. But if the people find that they have legislators who are false to their outles, let them strike at the root of the evil and charge the rulers at the ballot box. Mr. Brocks result the finding of the Coroner's Jary on the body of W. H. Harrisen. If he (Mr. B) had the power of the archfend, and were called on to address a congregation a thousand times as large as this, he would say of a deed like that, "Be it not revenged!" Men under the stimulus of the sight of blood will do what in their quiet homes they would regret. To the blood-thirsty ignorant men he would say, go and sin no more. He would not even deprive them of their rights under American laws. He would visit them with the penalty of the law; but reverge was beceath the dignity of the American citizen. (Applause and some dissent! My friends, (said Mr. B.) who call for revenge, are you not American citizens! Can you not rely on the law; but reverge have made, and the honest men to whom it falls to administer them? I am here not to inflame passions, but to stimulate you to aid in binding the wounds of the widow and the orphan. [Great applause.]

The hond played the "Star Spangled Banner." heavy heart. He desired not to make any uncharit-

The hand played the "Star Spangled Banner." Prof. H. Jacons performed on the accorded The Last Rose of Summer and "Yankee Doedle" with variations.

with variations.

The Rev. Dr. Laskir was the next speaker. He thought there were some strange and unpropitions influences at work in this assemblage. It was not collected to evoke a spirit of revenge, but for the sake of the happiness and weifare of a bereaved family. He was struck to the soul when some one in the aucience had cried "Revenge" What would revenge de for the widow the fatherless children, the bereaved comestic circle! There is a volcane near; a secret emissary of cvil among the make each warfly watch his actions. There is a volcane near; a secret emissary of cvil among the people—but none but Americans can desirely America. There is a body organized and prepared to act; the result of their action will be seen in due time; but the present purpose is to bind up, and net to wound. The law would doubtless deal properly with the guilty. Mr. Inskip thought songs of mirth and shouts of joy were out of place with the habiliments of mourning before the eys. Certainly the intention of the meeting was not simply to express sympathy, but to send to the bereaved homes come tangulae aid and comfort. The American party would be damaged by the meeting, if this were not done. [Some person in the sudience attempted to interrupt the reverend gentleman, but was at once quietly silenced.] The Rev. Mr. Inskir reaumed, and atrongly urged the oropoiety of a much larger charitable offering than that realized from the money taken at the door, which would hardly more than meet expenses. He said there were two widows and seven orphan children. Mr. Inskip preposed to raise \$1.00. It was resolved to begin with subscriptions of \$3.0, but no one announced his name for that amount except the Rev. Mr. Inskip \$10 was next proposed, but no names were given; the boxes were then passed around, and a collection made.

It was announced by the Rev. Mr. Inskir that the various American institutions in New-York, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn should take up the matter in their regular meetings.

There were loud cries for "Shaffer."
Prof. Oakl The Rev. Dr. Laskir was the next speaker. He

Coming. The CHAIRMAN announced Judge Shaffer."

[Laughter and applause.] Character Sharrers presented himself, and was received with loud applause. He said he had seen the gentleman who had cried out "revenge;" he know gentieman who had cried out "revenge," he know him, and if revenge were never practiced till he practiced it, it would long stay at home. He had lived lorg enough to know that revenge made no part of a man, but he went in for protection. [Great applaue.] With all its beiling young blood, Young-America had never done injury to life or limb since it began to be alandered in the newspapers. Mr. Shaffer altaded to the parience of Young America, while those who warned the people of their danger were mardered and imprisoned, while the opening discourse of the leader of a Reverned Council in this City denounced Americans; and Americans born were attacked and criven away from the belief how the said that Father Gavazzi had warned the American people of the danger ever by that they heard him, this meeting would be unnecessary. The only true course remaning was for Protestants to unite to preserve their civil and religious liberty. Mr. Shaffer continued to speak at considerable length in a strain which caused a great deal of laughter. He said that a mysterious Order of Americans had already become the husband of the widow, and the father of the fatherless; and had a thousand dollars been raised at this meeting, it would be the third raised for the same purpose. He said the party he belonged to was resolved to go on quietly, and in strict accordance with the law, until some tangible result was obtained.

Prof. Jacons performed another air, and, after a benediction by the Kev. Mr. Inskip, the meeting adjourned. him, and if revenge were never practiced till he prac-

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of the above Association

held its regular monthly meeting in the Mercantile Library building last evening. Dr. GRISCON OCCUpied the Chair.

After the regular initial business, it was announced that during the past month the sum of \$435 had been contributed to the funds of the Society. During the same period situations have been found for four discharged convicts from Sing-Sing, and 9 from Blackwell's Island; 27 have been helped with money; 15 have been clothed, and 127 complaints and charges have been investigated, and many of them, through the instrumentality of the Agent of the Society were shandoned.

abandened.
- Extracts from the diary of the Association were read by the agent, from which we append the fol-

read by the agent, from which we append the following:

E.F., a discharged convict from Sing Sing, called at the office and said: I was convicted of burglary and sentenced for ten years; the crime I did not consmit. After spending five years there, a gentleman of this City interested himself in my behalf and obtained my liberty. While in prison, I was employed bearly two years in the hat-shop. I was allowed to make over time, which amounted, up to the time I left, to \$25 92. The account, as made out by the contractor's clerk, is as follows:

Exact copy.

6 97 2 handkarchiefs.

7 5 91 2 1 lock and screws.

6 12 24 Sesp.

8 14 codes at 56 ets.

9 25 22 Coffee cooked.

1 6 9 31

@16 II